

# A NEW TSETSE FLY FROM THE CONGO FREE STATE ; AND THE OCCURRENCE OF *GLOSSINA AUSTENI* IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

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Recently Monsieur G. Severin, of the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique, had the kindness to send me an extensive collection of tsetse-flies for identification, numbering in all nearly one thousand specimens, all of which had been collected in various parts of the Congo Free State. Among these were found two examples of a species which has proved to be new, and hitherto undescribed. I wish here to express my indebtedness to Monsieur Severin for entrusting me with the examination of the collection in question, and also to add that it affords me infinite pleasure to be allowed to dedicate this new species of *Glossina* to so distinguished a naturalist.

## *Glossina severini*, sp. n.

*MALE.* Hind tarsi either uniformly dark brown or with the first and second segments slightly paler than the rest; pleurae and hind coxae dusky grey, harpes (fig. 1 h) very small, narrow and irregularly serrated distally.

Length (two specimens) 10·3 to 10·5 mm. Length of wing 10·5 mm.

Palpi relatively long and stout. Third segment of the antennae clothed with short hair. Thorax very robust, markings well defined and of the usual type or similar to those in *Glossina palpalis*; pleurae dusky grey. Legs with the hind coxae grey or greyish buff; tips of front and middle tarsi black; hind tarsi all dark (almost uniformly so in one example), or with the first and second segment slightly paler than the rest. Abdomen almost unicolourous. Genital armature (fig. 1)

with the superior claspers free, the hairs with which these appendages are clothed very long. Editum with very long marginal hairs, the longest reaching almost to the tip of the vesica (*v*); median process (*mp*) narrow, being much less than the width of the inferior claspers (*i. c.*) and projecting slightly beyond the latter; harpes (*h*) rudimentary, being quite short and narrow, with the distal margin irregularly serrated.



FIG. 1. *Glossina severini*, Newstead.

The type specimen of this species is a male in the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique. It was taken in the Congo Free State, and bears the following data:—'Lac Mouro (Riv. La Lavua), Mai, 1907.' It had evidently been preserved in alcohol, so that it is highly probable that the colours may have been slightly changed; but on comparing it with a number of examples of *Glossina fuscipleuris*, Aust., from the Congo Free State, and also some specimens of *Glossina fusca*, Walk., all of which had been preserved in the same way, one could readily separate both

*G. severini*, n.sp., and *G. fuscipleuris* from *G. fusca* by the much darker colour of the pleurae and the hind coxae.

A second example from the same Institution as the type bore the label 'Congo' only.

As to the affinities and characteristics of this new tsetse-fly, one gathers from the two examples that, so far as the colour of the hind coxae and pleurae are concerned, it resembles *G. fuscipleuris*; but it has relatively longer and stouter palpi; and furthermore is distinguishable from the latter by the darker and more uniformly coloured hind tarsi.

If we take the structural characters of the male genital armature, we find that it is very closely related to *G. medicorum*, Aust., from which it may, however, be readily separated by the curious rudimentary harpes, the greater length of the marginal hairs of the editum, and furthermore by the greater length of the lateral branches of the hairs of the arista (fig. 2 a).

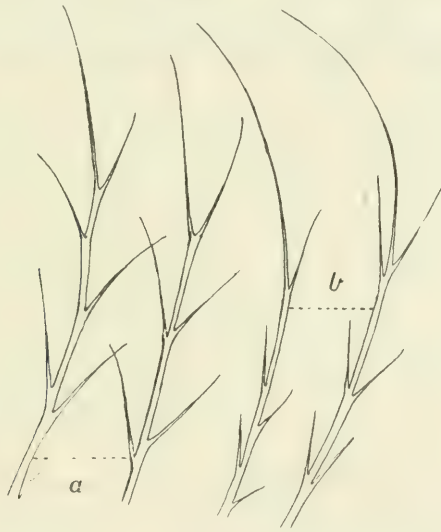


FIG. 2. (A) *Glossina severini*, n. sp. Terminal portions of the hairs of the arista.

(B) *Glossina medicorum*, Austen. Terminal portions of the hairs of the arista.

Soon it is hoped that perfectly fresh material will be available for a more complete study of the colour and pattern of this new

tsetse-fly, as too much importance cannot be attached to the colour in the existing specimens, owing to the fact that changes, as already stated, may have taken place. However this may be, the structural characters as set forth in the above diagnosis will very readily assist in the future determination of this interesting addition to the genus *Glossina*.

*Glossina austeni*, Newstead.

Twelve examples of this recently discovered tsetse-fly, consisting of two males and ten females, were submitted to me for identification by Dr. Hermann Morstatt, Amani. The examples in question were captured at Nyussi, Tanga district, January and February, 1913.

Though this is the first recorded instance of the occurrence of this species in German East Africa, its occurrence there is not surprising seeing that it has also been recently recorded from Portuguese East Africa. Its northernmost range, so far as is known at present, is Jubaland. It is evident, therefore, that this insect has a wide geographical distribution, and it is remarkable that so distinctive a species should have escaped detection until quite recently.